

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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|        | 465 Hakka   | 465 Hakka   | 465 Hakka  |
|--------|---|---|--|
| 465    | 01 p <sup>01</sup><br>[p-unreleased] <sup>60</sup><br>[p-palatalized] <sup>63</sup><br>[p-labialized] <sup>63</sup>   | 09 g-prevelar-prenasalized <sup>02</sup><br>[g-prenasalized] <sup>62</sup><br>[eng] <sup>61</sup><br>[j-prenasalized] <sup>30 63</sup><br>[g-prenasalized-labialized] <sup>62</sup><br>63 | 51 i   |
| 465    | 02 p-aspirated<br>[p-aspirated-palatalized] <sup>63</sup><br>[p-aspirated-labialized] <sup>63</sup>   | 10 t/s <sup>01</sup><br>[t/s-palatalized] <sup>03 63</sup><br>[t/s-labialized] <sup>63</sup>  | 52 epsilon   |
| 465    | 03 b-prenasalized <sup>02</sup><br>[m] <sup>61</sup><br>[b-prenasalized-palatalized] <sup>63</sup><br>[b-prenasalized-labialized] <sup>63</sup>   | 11 t/s-aspirated<br>[t/s-aspirated-palatalized] <sup>03</sup><br>63   | 53 ash <sup>31</sup><br>(restricted)   |
| 465    | 04 t <sup>01</sup><br>[t-unreleased] <sup>60</sup><br>[t-palatalized] <sup>63</sup><br>[t-labialized] <sup>63</sup>   | 12 f<br>[f-palatalized] <sup>63</sup><br>[f-labialized] <sup>63 65</sup>  | 54 a   |
| 465    | 05 t-aspirated<br>[t-aspirated-palatalized] <sup>63</sup><br>[t-aspirated-labialized] <sup>63</sup>   | 13 s<br>[s-hacek] <sup>03 63</sup><br>[s-labialized] <sup>63</sup><br>[c-fricative] <sup>63</sup><br>(free)   | 55 u   |
| 465    | 06 d-prenasalized <sup>02</sup><br>[n] <sup>61</sup><br>[d-prenasalized-palatalized] <sup>30 63</sup><br>(allo, limited)<br>[d-prenasalized-labialized] <sup>63</sup>   | 14 l<br>[l-labialized] <sup>63</sup>  | 56 o-open  |
| 465    | 07 k-prevelar <sup>01</sup><br>[k] <sup>62</sup><br>[k-prevelar-palatalized] <sup>63</sup><br>[k-prevelar-unreleased] <sup>60</sup><br>[k-labialized] <sup>62 63</sup>  | 15 glottal stop <sup>64</sup><br>(transitional)<br>[glottal stop-labialized] <sup>63</sup>  | 57 yod <sup>64</sup><br>(tag(-), transitional)                                       |
| 465    | 08 k-prevelar-aspirated<br>[k-aspirated] <sup>62</sup><br>[k-prevelar-aspirated-palatalized] <sup>63</sup><br>[k-aspirated-labialized] <sup>62 63</sup>   | 16 h<br>[h-labialized] <sup>63</sup>  | 58 w<br>[v] <sup>64 65</sup><br>(allo, transitional)<br>[v-labialized] <sup>65</sup> |
|        |   | 17 m-syllabic <sup>33</sup><br>(limited)  |  |
|        |   | 18 eng-syllabic <sup>33</sup><br>(limited)  |  |
|        |   | 19 z-approximant-syllabic <sup>32</sup>   |  |
| 465    | \$a Hakka \$b Moi-Yan \$d Chinese \$e SE China \$f 30 million \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Marilyn Vihman<br>(review)   |   |  |
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465 02 \$A "The [initial]...nasals...have a common characteristic, i.e. a slight denasalization -- an occlusion between the velum and the pharyngeal wall -- precedes the plosives at their respective point of articulation. Hence a slight explosive sound follows these nasals. However, these parasitic explosive noises or glides are phonologically non-distinctive." (p.88)  
 "Plosive" here apparently means "release;" the "nasal" initials are written [b-prenasalized], etc. in the list of possible phonetic syllables. (p.86f) [MV]

465 03 \$A "The palatalized variants [of the affricates and /s/] have...a very different timbre from the type of hushing sounds found in English, French, etc., and do not have the type of secondary lip-rounding we observe in French hushing sounds. The points of articulation of these palatalized variants are not so back as those of Pekinese palatals." (p.88) /s/ "is pronounced at a point of articulation much farther back than those for the two affricates [when palatalized]." (p.556, n)

465 04 \$A The high tone is described as "a little rising," the low tone as "a little falling." (p.104)

465 05 \$A The mid-rising tone shows "a certain rising feature" before the high level tone, "but it is not so conspicuous as when occurring before [the falling tones]." (p.111)

465 30 \$A [d-prenasalized-palatalized] occurs in only one morpheme; the palatalization of /d-prenasalized/ having historically resulted in [j-prenasalized], which is also the palatalized variant of /g-prevelar-prenasalized/. (p.101f)

465 31 \$A /ash/ and /epsilon/ occur in near complementary distribution, /ash/ following velars and glottals, /epsilon/ following other initial consonants; the historical coalescence of /h/ and /s/ into /s-hacek/ before /i/ created minimal contrasts between the "finals" /i.ash/ and /i.epsilon/. (p.99-101)

465 32 \$A /z-approximant-syllabic/, a "frictionless syllabic continuant," occurs only after sibilants. (p.97)

465 33 \$A One example is given for each syllabic nasal. (p.557, n.8)

465 60 \$A The stops are unreleased syllable-finally. (p.89)

465 61 \$A The prenasalized stops are realized as nasals syllable-finally. (p.89)

465 62 \$A Prevelars are realized as velars before back vowels. (p.88)

465 63 \$A The consonants (except /l/) are palatalized before /i/, /g-prevelar-prenasalized/ becoming [j-prenasalized] and /s/ becoming [s-hacek] (which varies with [c-fricative] in one morpheme, "to go": p.101). The consonants are labialized before /o-open/. In addition, labial stops and dentals and alveolars are labialized before /u/. (p.88; cf. the tables on p.86f., where diacritics marking palatalization and labialization show the full extent and complexity of this allophonic rule.) [MV]

465 64 \$A In the mid-falling tone, [v] is inserted word-initially before /u/, [yod] before /i/, and [glottal stop] before non-high vowels. (p.89)

465 65 \$A /w/ and /f/ are realized as [v-labialized] and [f-labialized] respectively, word initially before /u/ plus a velar. /w/ is realized as [v] word-initially before other vowels and before /u/ not followed by a velar. (p.87)

465 66 \$A The high tone becomes [high-rising-over-short] and the mid-falling tone becomes [mid-falling-over-short] before a final stop. (p.93)

465 67 \$A The mid tone becomes [mid-rising] before the mid-falling tone. (p.111)

465 68 \$A The low tone shows "a light rising feature" when it occurs before the falling of the high tone, and it falls markedly in a phrase-final syllable. (p.111)